

## MOBILIZATION STORES (Zapasy)

The accumulation of mobilization stores and the mobilizational preparedness of the Army and the entire economy of the Soviet Nation, is in the center of attention of party, Military and governmental organs.

The supreme organ charged with the problem of ideological preparation of the Army and the entire populace of the USSR [redacted] for war as well as the problem of mobilization resources of the nation is a special "military department" (voennoy otchel) attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party. In its substantive work, this department is intimately connected with the work of General I.C. STAFF of the Soviet Armed Forces and in particular with its chief I.C. mobilizational and operational directorates. Actually "military Departments" in the Communist Party Central Committee is the managerial organ for the General Staff and its directives are fulfilled without question by all its directorates and departments.

"The Military Departments" attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party in the Central Committee is a coordinating organ which has in its hands not only the

Army with its reserves and military stores but also the entire military and civilian industries with its stores of raw materials which will in time of war provide the army with all necessary weapons, munitions, uniforms, food provisions, etc. The State Reserve (gosudarstvenny rezerv) which is in process of creation during peacetime for the needs of war is an untouchable stockpile (nyeprekosnovyenny zapas) and can be utilized only with the permission of the "military department" attached to the Central Committee and of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces.

(2) The executive, i.e., working organ concerned with ~~the problem~~

for accounting ~~of~~ and ~~the~~ accumulation ~~of~~ mobilization stocks of the

nation is the Mobilization Directorate of the General Staff. This

Directorate manages all mobilization work of the military districts

and major military enterprises. The military districts are the practical organizations for the mobilization of all mobilization resources located

on the territory of a given district. Mobilization work in the military districts

is carried on by special directorates and departments attached

to the staffs of military districts troops formations and units.

Mobilization work of all industrial and economic establishments

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of a

located on the territory~~s~~ given district is managed by "military Commissariats" and "Special departments" (spetsstavki) of these establishments. The military commissariats - voyenkomaty - are present in each rayon, oblast<sup>area</sup> and city. According to the size of the rayon and the presence of industrial enterprises the voyenkomaty are divided into three categories.

Those rayons which have concentrations of large enterprises and establishments have voyenkomaty of the first category; those rayons which are poor in industry and population reserves have voyenkomaty of the second and even the third category.

The voyenkomaty have ~~the~~ a dual subordination: a) to the voyenkomaty at a higher level, (for example, the rayon<sup>is</sup> subordinate to the oblast) and b) in their mobilization work they are directly subordinate to the staff of the military district.

(3) Because mobilization work in the USSR is of great importance the organs managing this work are headed by people who have been carefully checked by the MGB and who have higher military rank.

For example: ~~one of the~~ three category voyenkomat (nachinsk) is headed by a colonel Asfyev. The voyenkomat of the kirovogradskaya oblast is Colonel Asfyev.

~~Colonel Asfyev~~  
KTFV-<sup>1945-1955</sup>

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The above voyenkomat is composed of fifteen employees of which eight are officers. All the work of the voyenkomat is divided up among the appropriate unit chiefs (nachal'nikи ~~chastey~~, who direct the following records ~~uchet~~ work: ~~zametkami ucheta~~ of reserve officers, records of privates and NCO's, records of transportation facilities, military enrollment, pre-draft call training, economic and human mobilization, statistics, etc.

In general the work of the voyenkomat consists of carrying on detailed accounts of all that concerns mobilization resources of the given rayon. It keeps ~~up~~ <sup>maintains</sup> records of human resources (of all categories) horses, means of transportation, carries out regular draft calls for the army, organizes pre-draft call training, supervises mobilization work of enterprises, supervises military training in schools and in DOSAF organizations.

Supervision of military work in schools and in DOSAF organizations is carried on not only by the voyenkomat, but also by an instructor of military studies attached to the rayon Party committee.

(4) The voyenkomaty are politically and organizationally linked with the rayon executive committees (rayspolkom) and rayon Party committees

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Partii  
(rayon partiyi). The head of the voynokomat is in almost constant attendance at plenary meetings and sessions of the Party Bureau of the rayon party committee which is always aware of all its more important decisions.

[secret] Each village council has a military desk (voyenny stol) which is usually run as an addition to the main duties of secretaries of village councils.

The duties of these desks are: records of reserve officers residing in the given village. Periodically, once or twice a year, by order of the rayon voynokomat,

rayon voynokomat these desks give information on career changes of the officers, their family situation, etc. During the same period a career evaluation (sluzhebnaya kharakteristika) affirmed by the chairman of the

village council is forwarded for each officer. [redacted] If the question of the officer is a member of the Party or the Komsomol according to evaluation is transmitted by Party channels. [redacted]  
evaluation is forwarded. Often such information is forwarded on officers who are subject to call to the Army or for appointment to military-civilian positions, etc.

The military desks keep records of privates and NCOs of all categories who are in reserve, carry on registration and records of young men below 21 years old, [redacted] draft age, of all transportation units of the kolkhoz and horses subject

to mobilization.

In addition these desks keep a record of all trucks, motorcycles, and bicycles belonging to private persons.

Through the military desks, the voyenkomaty carry ~~out~~ all necessary measures ~~concerning~~ <sup>out</sup> which concern technical equipment, transport as well as human resources.

Partial or general mobilization (in case of war or in case of ~~test run~~) are carried on through these desks.

Thus, the rayon voyenkomaty are the primary link through which ~~the~~ <sup>commissariats</sup> ~~use~~ of all the rayons resources will be mobilized in case of war.

In order to have a clear picture of the work of the military ~~komissariate~~ <sup>Kamenka rayon</sup> locally, I will pause a bit and describe the work of the ~~Kamenka~~ <sup>Kamenka</sup> voyenkomat, ~~Kamenka~~ rayonkomitet. (5)

(5)

KAMENKA KIROVGRAD  
ECONOMIC RESOURCES OF THE KAMENSKIY RAYON, ~~THE~~ ALENIVSKAIA

OBLAST WHICH ARE SUBJECT TO MOBILIZATION

Economically, Kamenka Rayon

The Kamenka Rayon by its economic situation occupies a leading place among the ~~territory of~~ <sup>territory of</sup> rayons of the Kirovograd oblast.

It can be said approximately that in the Ukraine thirty to forty percent of the rayony are this type while the remaining rayons will

occupy a higher or lower position.

This raion has a total of twenty six villages with 19 ~~settled~~ <sup>populated</sup>

(ukrupnenniye) collective farms (kolkhozy) and two state farms (sovkhozy).

A sugar refinery plant is situated on the territory of ~~Komenskiy~~ <sup>Kamenka</sup> rayon,

with a production capacity of two hundred tons of sugar a day, two

distilleries (the komenskiy and the ~~Kamenka~~ <sup>Kosarskiy</sup>) with a production

capacity of 700,000 decaliters of alcohol a year (translators note: author

does not make clear whether this figure represents the combined capacities

of the two distilleries), a ball-bearing plant, a butter factory, <sup>plant (and)</sup> two

machine tractor stations with a combined total of 114 tractors.

~~Particularized~~ Tractors are of the following types:

U-100-K: According to trade mark the tractor part is divided as follows:

# 793

# 60 (part)

# 80 (part)

plant; we are not clear as to the meaning of "part")

78 KhTZ-wheel-type (Translators note: probably kharkov tractor plants

6-42 (Translators note: this tractor is either a U-2 or Ch-2, or possibly

Ts-2 - a tractor specialist will recognize it - the author after the num-

erical designation writes: or "formul").

\*20 U-2, or "Farnall" - ~~\*\*~~

*has*

The raion auto transport part consisted of about two hundred and fifty trucks, ~~etc.~~ including the kolkoz trucks and the trucks of industrial enterprises. If one consider the fact that the raion was receiving annually fifteen-twenty new trucks, then the automotive part at the present time ~~consists~~ *have* about 300 trucks of various types.

(7) There were in the raion approximately 70 motorcycles (mainly the "kievlian" trade-mark) and about 1,000 bicycles. All the above-enumerated transport is strictly recorded by the raionvoenkomat and the military desks and is included in the raion mobilization plan.

In addition each kolkoz by a special government regulation (postanovlyeniye) is obliged to raise a special cavalry reserve (konskiy fond) *for* the Soviet army. In addition to the horses the kolhoz must also have a full set of harness for these horses and special military wagons. It should be noted that this cavalry reserve, beginning in 1948, *was* gradually increased, ~~etc.~~: Whereas in 1948 my kolhoz had 6 horses and two special wagons with full sets of harness for all 6 horses in this cavalry reserve, in 1949 this reserve had increased to 8 horses and three wagons. The best young horse ~~as the farmer~~

for the right English word). In the one-to-six year age group were selected for this reserve and as the horses became superannuated for this reserve they were gradually replaced by younger horses.

This Soviet Army Cavalry Reserve was periodically inspected by a special commission consisting of the following: The voyenkom (military ~~Komissar~~), the head veterinarian of the rayon, a representative of the rayon executive committee and other officials of the ~~rayon~~ <sup>rayon voyenkomat</sup> ~~voyenkomata~~. These examinations were held 4 or 5 times a year. During 1919 this ~~cavalry~~ <sup>cavalry</sup> reserve in all the kolkhozes of the rayon consisted of 142 wagons with full sets of spare parts ~~for the~~ (heels, buckets, heavy ropes, timber etc.). ~~briquet~~ (this word unfamiliar to translator and others) and 426 horses. ~~Excharkov~~ It was strictly forbidden to utilize the horses as well as the harness and carriages for any production on kolkhozes. This reserve can be mobilized at any time for the needs ~~(of)~~ of the army by order of higher military authorities. Of course, in case of war not only the basic reserve destined for the Army will be utilized but also other horses suitable for the Army.

(the)

Judging by ~~experience~~ of the last War we see that in the first months of mobilization 50-60% of the overall number of horses in the rayon were ~~mobilized~~ taken in the first months of mobilization. At the present time in view of technical outfitting of the army and diminished only about 25-30% of the rayon's horses will be mobilized, of the cavalry the horses will only be mobilized to the extent of 25-30% which for the rayon will come to about 800 head, and with the basic reserve of 426 head will total 1226. Taking consideration of the fact that ~~of the entire~~ tractors, ~~not~~ automotive, bicycle, and animal transport ~~will~~ will be put in the second, third and even fourth category, then the rayon according to the mobilization plan can mobilize: ~~in all~~:

a) 24 tractors "(~~only~~ caterpillar type)" (only))  
 b) 180-200 trucks (first and second categories) ~~120-200~~

c) 50-60 motorcycles (all of them, of course) ~~ut of the first and second categories~~ mobilized.

~~50-60~~

d) bicycles around 1,000

e) 142 military wagons ~~142~~

f) 426 horses ~~426~~

g) 800 draft

It should be noted that ~~of the auto-transport about~~ 50% of the trucks will be of the "AL-A" ~~(translators note: mark no. clear)~~ (i.e., 125, 8x130 trucks) about 30% will be of the "IS-5" and the GAZ-51, and 20% of the trucks will be of the "S-150" type.

(2) Auto transport of plants and factories will be mobilized 25-30% while the remaining auto transport will serve the production facilities of these plants ~~and the production~~ <sup>which will switch</sup> over to military production.

From the above example it is apparent that in case of mobilization up to 1/3 of technical facilities and horses of the kolkhozy and the rayon as a whole will go for war needs.

Taking into account the fact that the number of horses as well as the number of caterpillar tractors and trucks will increase each year then ~~markedly~~ the resources subject to mobilization will grow proportionately. A special unit onable stock (~~ayernikomovenny~~ <sup>neprikosnovennyy zapas</sup>)

~~zapas~~ of petroleum products is being stored as a mobilization reserve (zapas) at the rayon petroleum base for the above-indicated equipment.

The rayon petroleum base contains a current and a mobilization supply (zapas) in the overall quantity of 80,00 kilotons,

of which 15% or 120,000 kilograms is a mobilization reserve (zapas)

The overall reserve (zapas) of fuels is divided as follows according to type:

Aerosene - 500,000 kilograms

Gasoline - 150,000 kilograms

Diesel Oil - 50,000 kilograms

Petroleum - 50,000 kilograms

Various Oils - 50,000 kilograms

The untouchable reserve (nyeprikos ovyenny zapas) will be comprised of:

[redacted] Gasoline - 60,000 kilograms

Aerosene - 40,000 kilograms

Diesel Fuel - 10,000 kilograms

Various Oils - 10,000 kilograms

Oil products (masloprodukty) are stored in a ~~relation~~ <sup>ratio</sup> of 3-6% of the quantity of fuels, of fuels, i.e., according to the type of machine and the type of fuel it burns.

Gasoline being stored is mainly of the following types; A-66, A-70  
anti-knock,  
B-78, with ~~the anti-knock~~ A-9 (Translators note: transliterated  
literally from the authors Russian - possibly some sort of an anti-knock  
ingredient - check out with petroleum specialist) and is periodically  
replaced  
renewed according to the type of gasoline. For example, cracking (process)  
line is renewed every six months (while) (are replaced) other types ~~are~~ at intervals of a  
year and longer.

Such petroleum products (Translators note: author uses the term  
"goriuchesnazochnye materialy" which will be later abbreviated to "GSM" which  
is the term we will use henceforth) as kerosene, diesel fuel, oils,  
and others are delivered to the petroleum base quarterly in railway  
tank cars with capacity of 30-50-60 tons. Current supplies (zapasy)  
of gasoline, kerosene, etc., are obtained by machine-tractor stations,  
plants and factories, by special order forms (raznariadki) issued by the  
oblast' agricultural department ("oblast'khozotdel") and the oblast'  
executive committee (oblispolkom). As a rule, plants and factories  
receive their GSM directly through their own ministries. These GSM  
either go directly through the rayon petroleum base (nyeftebaza)

or else directly to the address of the given enterprise. Every factory plant, MTS (Machine-tractor station) "sveklopunkt" ("sugar-beet point") "zagotzerno" ("grain procurement point") has a small gas station (punkt zapravok) with a capacity of 50-100 tons. For example, during a grain and sugar beet harvest season, GS<sup>4</sup> will be delivered directly to the gas station from the Ministry of Procurement and the Ministry of sugar beet industries ~~(2)~~. If the rayon petroleum bases have the appropriate supplies, then the GS<sup>4</sup> will be receiving from these bases. The kolkhozy received gasoline and oil for their auto transport by purchase orders [Naryad] <sup>issued by</sup> (Translators note: every author uses the term "naryad") of the rayon <sup>committee</sup> agriculture department or the rayon executive directly from the rayon petroleum base.

Every kolkhoz truck receives annually <sup>a)</sup> the maximum of 1,000 kilograms <sup>any additional</sup> of gasoline while the ~~remaining~~ gasoline necessary for the work of the trucks is purchased on the ~~day~~ market at 4 to 5 rubles per kilogram.

GS<sup>4</sup> are delivered from the rayon petroleum base to the MTS, Sovkhozy and plants by a special tank trucks (benzozapravchiki) with a capacity of 3-5 tons. Every T.S., plant, etc., has 2 or 3 of these tank trucks.

The total amount of GS<sup>M</sup> used ~~for the~~ year ~~in~~ by the rayon will be about: *(as follows)*

Kerosene - 2,000 - 2,200 tons

Gasoline - 450 - 500 tons

Petroleum - 80-100 tons

Diesel Fuel - 50-60 tons

Oil Products - 100-120 tons

*These*

This figure includes not only the GS<sup>M</sup> used by industry and cooperative organizations, but also all that is used by private persons.

*noted*

It should be noticed that at the present time all these GS<sup>M</sup> are in rationed out very short supply and are allotted strictly according to established limits.

There ~~were~~ were instances when GS<sup>M</sup> deliveries for the rayon were irregular forced

*to stand idle.*

which lead to trucks and tractors and other machinery standing idle. In

spite of this the untouchable reserve ~~of~~ (mobzapas) was never used. (Translators

*note: author uses the term <sup>nepr</sup> nyetrikosnovyenny zapas followed immediately*

*in parentheses "mobzapas".*

The rayon receives annually through the "raypotrebsoyuz" (Rayon Consumers Union) 0-25 tons of ~~maximum~~ gasoline and 10-15 tons of kerosene.

This gasoline and kerosene is distributed among the kolkhozes and is sold

at established prices. The following are prices for petroleum products:

Gasoline: (Government price) 95 kopeks per kilogram;

Gasoline: (commercial price) 4 rubles, 15 kopeks per kilogram;

Petroleum: one ruble, 30 kopeks per kilogram;

Kerosene: one ruble, 80 kopeks per kilogram;

Oil: (avtol) 5 rubles per kilogram.

When auto-transport is being used for the hauling out grain and sugar beet the trucks are fueled up at "zabotpunkt" (procurement points) ~~free~~ without charge according to the number of ton-kilometers completed.

There are two oblast - size petroleum bases in the Kirovograd oblast: the Aleksandrovskaya ~~petroleum base~~ and the Kirovograd ~~petroleum base~~.  
 The Aleksandrovskaya petroleum base sometimes stores GSM supplies which are issued to rayon ~~petroleum bases~~. This petroleum base contains an overall supply of ~~GSM~~ of about 7,000 tons. Petroleum products for the entire oblast ~~only for mills steam-run power stations (elektrosvyazi)~~ <sup>carries</sup> ~~(and are used mainly for flour mills, power stations etc.)~~  
~~elektrosvyazi~~ are stored at this petroleum base. Other GSM will be the same as those listed for raion petroleum bases, <sup>but</sup> ~~only~~ in larger quantities. (13) All petroleum bases are guarded by militarized guard

MVD.

units selected and appointed by the MVD. The guard is on duty 24 hours

a day at both bases and is periodically inspected by the MVD.

Kamenka

~~Yamenskiy~~

The Kamenka petroleum base has the following staff: Director of the petroleum base, accountant, two warehousemen, and 9 other employees.

The Aleksandrovskaya petroleum base has a Director, block keeper (accountant), 4 office workers, 4 warehousemen, and other employees with an overall total of 40 people.

Kamenka

Both the Aleksandrovskaya and the Kamenka petroleum bases were built before the War but after the War they were modernized and the War-caused damage repaired.

Kamenka

The Kamenka petroleum base has a total of 9 tanks with an overall capacity of 300 tons of which 4 tanks have a capacity of 100 tons each, 4 have a capacity of 50 tons and 1 tank has a capacity of 200 tons.

Each tank rests on special concrete supports, four to each 100-ton tank and two to each 50-ton tank.

The one 200-ton capacity tank is also built on a concrete foundation.

Each tank is covered with a special ~~mercury~~ solution (translators note:

Translator not being a chemist will not vouch for correctness of last

The Russian is transliterated as follows in the instrumental case Routinely

restoration) against the action of the sun's rays. One of the tanks is under ground.

A one-track railway brings GS<sup>M</sup> up to the petroleum base. GS<sup>M</sup> are delivered quarterly, either 10-11 tank cars at once or else 6-7 cars each month. (page 14 and 15 consists of sketches)

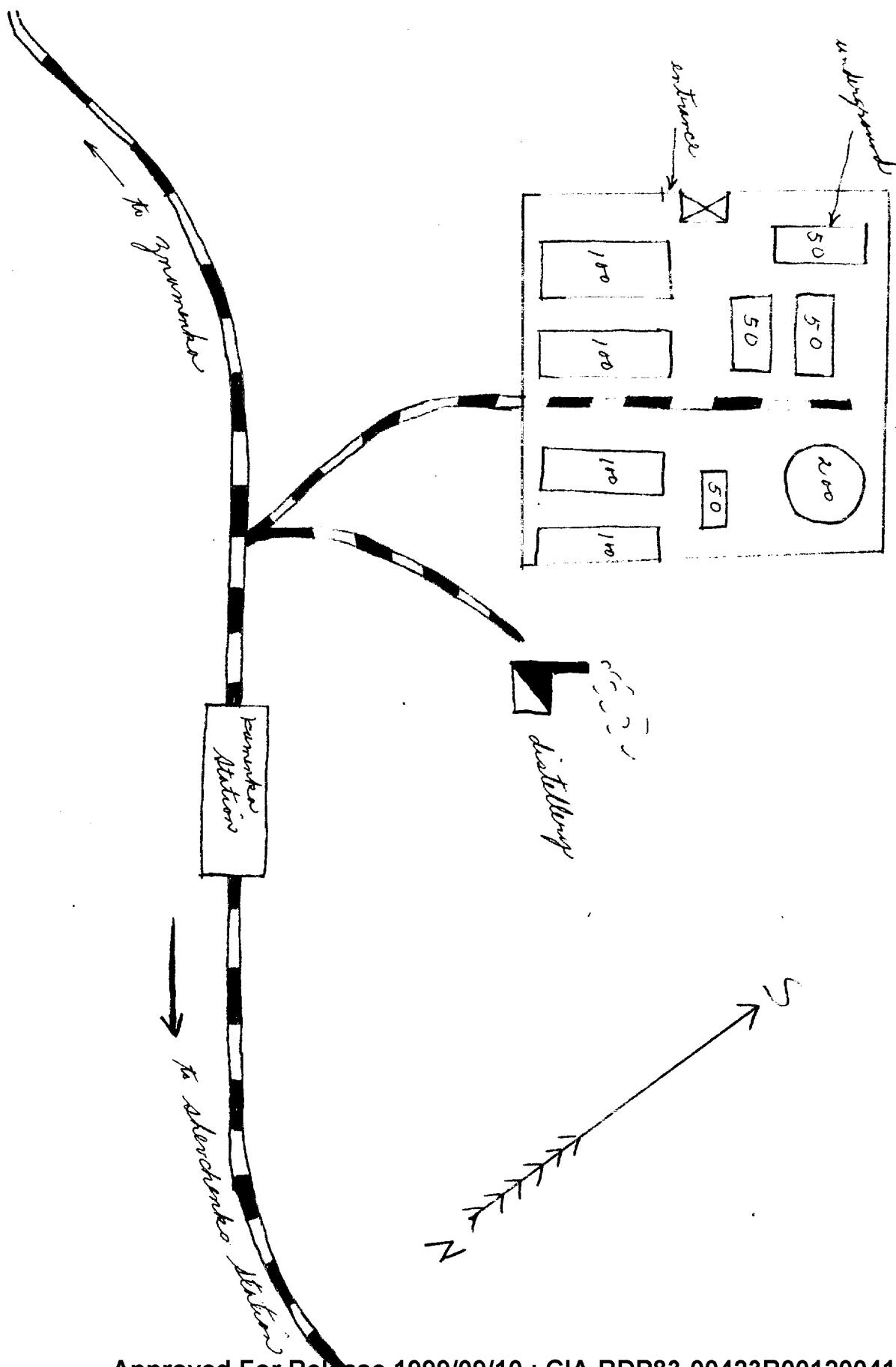
(16) Aleksandrovskaya petroleum plant has 6 tanks with a capacity of 1,000 tons each, six tanks with a capacity of 100 tons each and three tanks with a capacity of 50 tons each.

The Aleksandrovskaya petroleum base is considered the main base for the Kirovogradskaya oblast. It contains both current supplies (zapasy) as well as mobilizational supplies (zapasy) in accordance with the mobilization plan.

GS<sup>M</sup> supplies for military units located within the territory of Kirovogradskaya oblast are not kept at this base. They are kept at the Kirovogradskiy Airport, for example, has its own separate base.

GS<sup>M</sup> deliveries to the Aleksandrovskaya Petroleum Base are made on railway tracks leading into the base, basically all GS<sup>M</sup> for the Port of Odessa.

Diagram of the Kamenka Rayon Platinum Base in the Town of Kamenka.



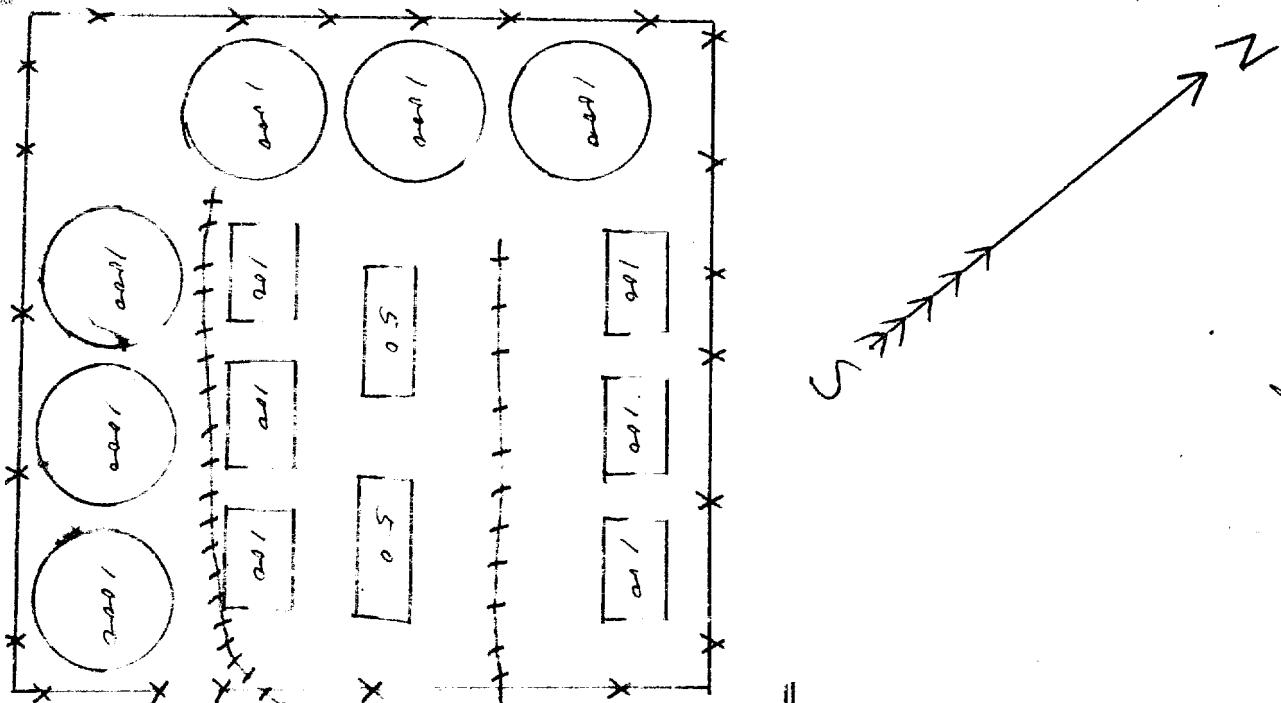


Diagram of the alkmaardorp 'Oost' Petroleum Base

✓20.

Kirovogradskaya oblast come from the court of Ufa. (17)

one must not

In speaking of mobilization resources in general, it is impossible  
to neglect the consideration of food and raw materials resources which  
are of vital importance  
will have great significance for the Army and for the rear areas.

Because

In view of the fact that the Soviet Government has not yet been  
able to solve the food supply problem, it attaches very great importance  
to the question of accumulating foodstuffs and particularly grain reserves.

Judging by the policies guiding procurement of agricultural produce and  
particularly grain in post-war years, it can be concluded that the Soviet  
Government during these years was creating the necessary state grain  
reserve (rezerv). This reserve was being created with the usual methods  
of the Soviet regime - taking no account of the needs and sacrifices of the  
people. The basic task of the

(most of the)  
rain reserves are concentrated in the

Ber'kiv, Kuibyshevskaya, Saratovskaya, Voronezhskaya, Chkalovskaya, Stalinogradskaya,  
(in the vicinity of the nation's)  
and other oblasts as well as near large industrial centers of the nations

According to certain data the grain reserve in 1951 consisted of around  
6 billion poods.

The growth of cities and the enormous development of the Soviet Union's industrial base led to enormous <sup>migration</sup> ~~migration~~ of the masses of kolkhoz ~~peasantry~~ into industry. In connection with this ~~the problem~~ and made the food supply problem ever more acute. ~~excluding~~ it became all the more necessary to solve the food supply ~~problem~~. ~~Agricultural consolidation~~ ~~Consolidation (ukrpenenie)~~ of kolkhozes and a number of other governmental measures should partially solve this problem and free <sup>number</sup> an additional ~~definite~~ ~~quantities~~ of workers for industry. (18)

Kamenka  
Food stuffs and raw materials resources of the Kamenkiy rayon consist of meat, grain, milk, hay, vegetables, eggs, wool, hides, sugarbeet, ~~meksa~~ etc.

Kamenka  
Kamenkiy rayon has a total of 65,000 hectares of ~~tilled~~ <sup>arable</sup> land which annually ~~yields~~ produces 270-280 thousand quintals of grain, including:

Winter and spring wheat - 160,000 quintals;

Rye - 50,000 quintals;

Legumes

Legumes - (~~zaboviye kulury~~) 20,000 quintals;

Corn - 30,000 quintals;

Miscellaneous - about 20,000 quintals.  
and the remaining crops about 20,000 quintals

Kamenka

The Kamenkij rayon annually plants sugar-beet on a acreage of  
(of sugar beet) 11-12,000 hectares from which it receives about 2 million quintals of sugar-beet annually, which is processed into 300,000 quintals of sugar annually. In processing these beets sugar refineries provide 300,000 quintals of sugar for the nation.

All grain delivered by the kolkhozes and individual kolkhozniki members (collective farm members) goes to "zagotzerno" (grain procurement) points (which are distributed) of which there are one or two for each raion.

"Zagotzerno" points are reception points for grain as well as storage places for the necessary reserve in case of harvest failure (for resowing), (crop) for food, and mobilization reserve for horses.

In all about 10,000 quintals of grain will be stored at "zagotzerno" points until the new harvest. The grain consist mainly of spring crops, -- barley, oats, buckwheat, etc. (197)

Kamenka

The Kamenkij "zagotzerno" point is subordinate to the agent of the Ministry of Procurement and receives grain for most of the kolkhozes of the rayon. Some kolkhozes deliver their grain to the Serdyukovka point which is located in the Kievskaja oblast. Four points were reckoned during the War but have now been entirely rebuilt. The grain is delivered

to the "zagotservo" points by kolkhoz and government trucks and by kolkhoz animal transport. The grain is mostly delivered in sack containers for ease in unloading at "zagotserno" points. Each "zagotsern" point is headed by a director and also has an accountant with seven or eight bookkeepers; a seed laboratory with a chief and twelve laborator, assistants; four ~~men~~ weighers; six or eight warehousemen, etc. In all a "zagotserno" rayon point employees 80-100 people.

Processing capacity (propusknaya sposobnost') of the Kamenka and Serdiukovka <sup>Kamenka</sup> ~~and Serdiukovskij~~ "zagotserno" points is 20-25 trucks an hour or 15-20 wagons. Each point has but one set of scales for weighing the grain. The grain is weighed in the truck together with the driver and after the grain is unloaded the truck is again weighed and the "net" is noted on the receipts, ~~of which all the~~ trucks have three copies <sup>(Each) (has)</sup> ~~of the receipt~~ for each load.

The Kamenka "zagotserno" point has a total of five storage places (khranilische) with an overall ~~surface~~ space of 50,000 cubic meters, each storage space having 10,000 cubic meters.

(20) In addition this point has an open threshing floor for storing grain when regular storage places are filled.

~~for which there is no room in the storehouses.~~ Each storehouse ~~has~~

(30 by 60 by 6 meters, has a)

~~the following dimensions: 30x 0x5, concrete floor, stone walls with a~~

~~thickness of 40-50 centimeters, (thick) and~~

~~a wooden roof covered with tar paper.~~

Trucks are unloaded by hand while railroad cars are loaded by conveyor belt (~~lentochny separator~~) which operates from an electric motor.

~~loading of One-twenty-ton capacity railroad car with such a conveyor~~

~~in~~

~~belt takes 4-5 hours.~~ There are six such conveyor belts on the "zagot-

~~serno" point and they can load simultaneously six railroad cars.~~ Two

men operate each conveyor belt. For the drying of damp (syroye) grain

~~(is equipped with) a spiral conveyor grain dryer.~~

~~the point has a schneke grain dryer (snekovaya sernosushilka) with a~~

capacity of 70 tons of grain in a 2½-hour period.

#### Kamenka

The kamenkij "zagotserno" point is supplied with electric power

#### Kamenka

from the kamenkij distillery; the grain dryer of "zagotserno" operates

on coal.

Grain being sent from ~~the~~ "zagotserno" points is loaded according

<sup>usually</sup>  
also sometimes according to railway car  
to five day periods but occasionally also according to when railway  
availability.

~~cars are made available.~~ If the supply of rail cars is delivered normally,

~~then~~ 25-30 car loads of grain are sent out every five-day period.

Railway cars of 16, 18 and 20 ton capacity are Railway cars used for hauling grain have capacities of 16, 18, and 20 tons.

Each railway line prepares a definite number of railway cars for the grain loading period and these cars are put at the disposal of the Ministry of Procurement for the entire grain procurement period.

Diagram of the Kamensk "Zapovedno" Point

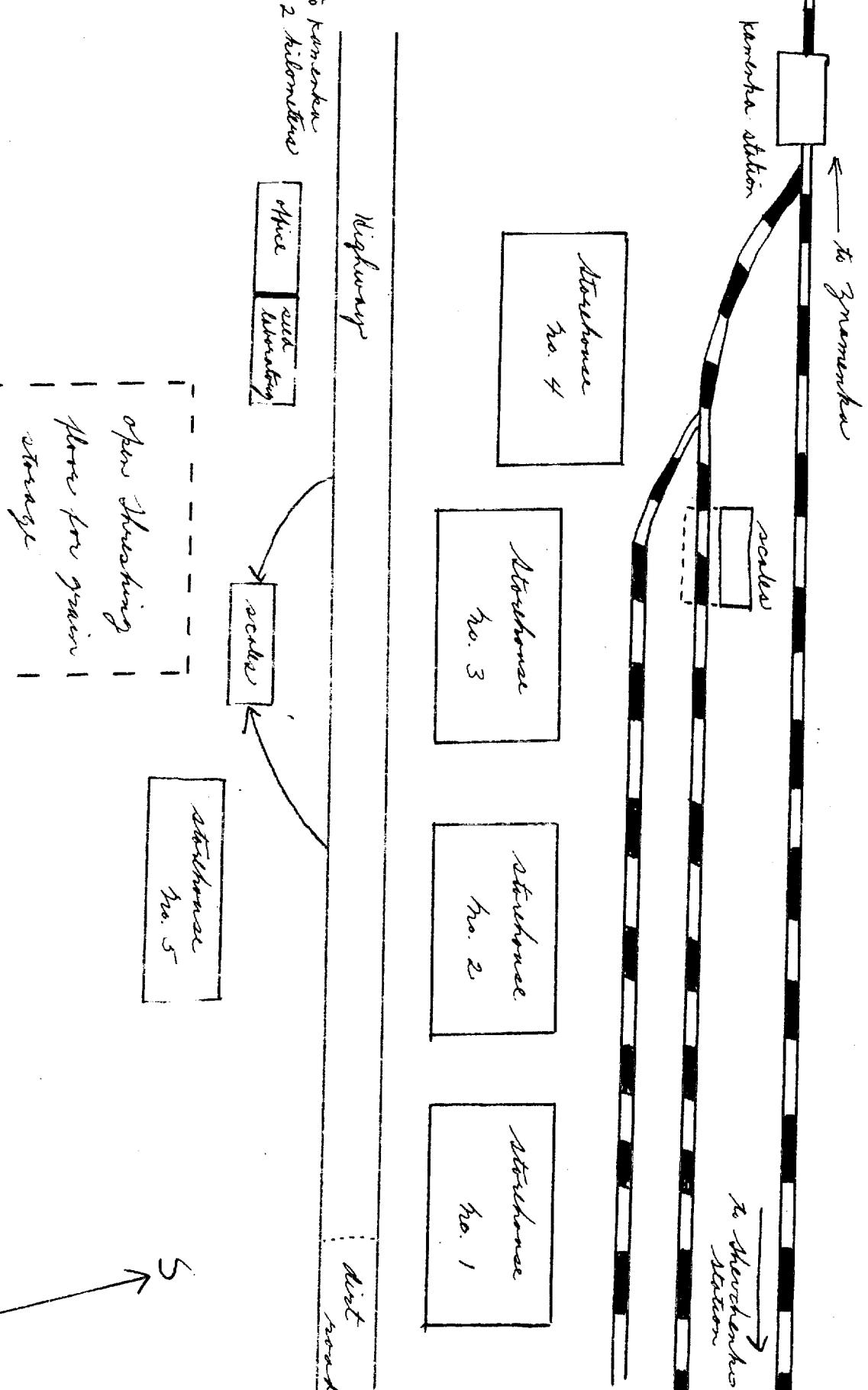
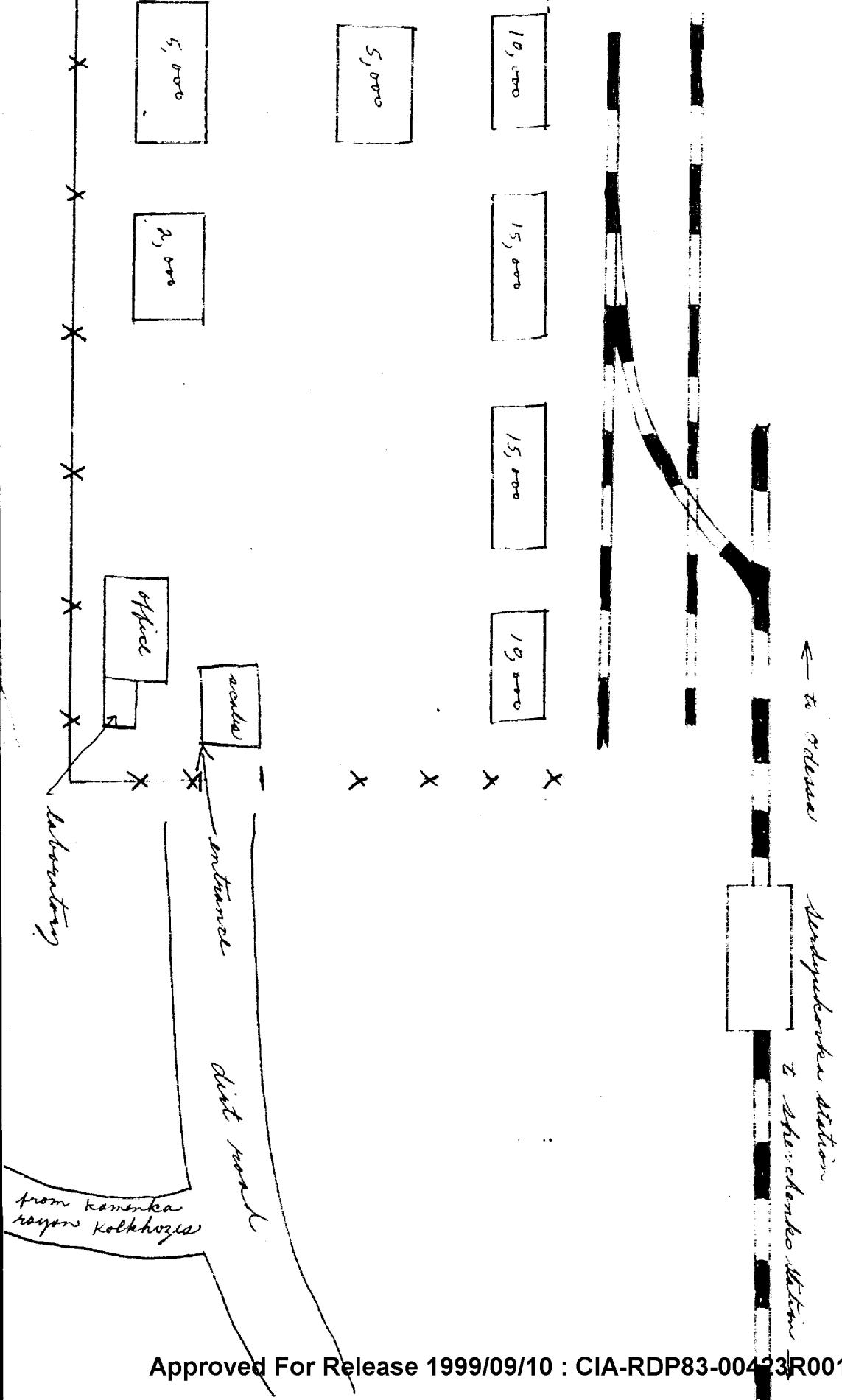


Diagram of the Velyukovka "Zapolye" Point



(23) All rail cars equipped to handle grain have ~~assigned~~ "suitable for grain" (gouyen pod khleb')<sup>1</sup> and it is forbidden to utilize these cars for ~~the shipping~~<sup>to ship</sup> of any other freight.

Cars carrying grain from "zegotzerno" <sup>(points)</sup> are loaded up in echelons <sup>(20-30)</sup> of ~~thirty~~ cars and are serviced by special brigades which are selected for grain hauling. The administration of every railway selects 7-8 such brigades. As a rule such a brigade ~~will be composed~~ <sup>are</sup> of members of the party and the komsomol and will be checked by ~~the organs~~ of the MVD.  
MVD.

Serdynkovka  
 The Serdiukovskij "zegotzerno" <sup>(point)</sup> has seven ~~or~~ storage places <sup>storehouses</sup> (zernokhranilische) with an overall capacity of more than 60,000 cubic meters. The capacity in cubic meters of each storage place is indicated on the plan. All the storage places are wooden with concrete floors and roofs covered with tar paper. The serdiukovskij "zegotzerno" <sup>serdyukovka</sup> point operates more efficiently <sup>efficiently than kamenka</sup> loading a shipment of grain almost daily and for this reason grain is never stored out in the open, ~~as at the~~ Kamenka <sup>Kamenki</sup> point.

The largest accumulation of grain at ~~any one~~ <sup>any one</sup> given point in time at this point is about 70,000 quintals. It must be noted that the ~~Serdiukovskij~~ <sup>serdyukovka</sup> point receives grain from three raion~~s~~: the Svielianskij, the <sup>rayons:</sup> ~~Kamenka~~ <sup>Rozhdestrovskij</sup>, and the ~~Kamenskij~~ (six kolkhoz~~s~~). <sup>(Kamenka)</sup>

Grain from both of these "zagotzerno" points is sent to the Cherkasskij, ~~Odessa~~, and ~~Lakiivskij~~ elevators (Trans. Note: ~~presumably~~ <sup>in Cherkassy, Odessa</sup> and Kiev. The towns of Cherkassk, ~~Odessa~~, and ~~Gulevka~~ (??)). All three of the above elevators have government mills attached to them which process the grain received into flour and various types of groats (krupa) and concentrates.

75%, 85% and 96%,  
The following types of flour are made from wheat; 30%, 40%, 75%, 85%; while 30% and 40% are rare and only for special purposes. and 95%. ~~Set~~ of the flour is 95%, 85%, and 75%; 30% and 40% are a ~~winter~~  
~~variety~~ and only for special purposes (Trans. Note: Presumably author has in min. proportions of wheat used in the flour.) The ~~types~~ <sup>Rye types</sup> of rye are 60% and 40%.

In addition to the above ~~mentioned~~ types of flour these mills also produce: semolina (~~semolina~~) ~~which is only~~ (~~also~~ <sup>only</sup> from ~~the~~ <sup>hard</sup> varieties of wheat such as "arnautka" ~~etc.~~ <sup>?"</sup>)

*(grated from)*

Buckwheat, barley, and pease~~grated~~ are often sliced and dried

concentrates ~~(?)~~. The flour or meal and these will be used for the production of various bakery products as well as for the ~~bread~~ bread.

### *Cherkassy*

For example: the Cherkasskiy Bakery in one shift turns out 120 tons of bakery products of which 30 tons are bread, 70 tons <sup>of</sup> macaroni, 10 tons dry biscuits, etc.

Food products enterprises of Kiev are combined in five plant directerates (zavodoupravleniya) and number 5<sup>mechanized</sup> bakeries (khleozavody) and 24 bakery shops (~~shops~~) and confectioners (~~shops~~ konditerskaya).

The overall capacity of the food products enterprises in the city of Kiev is 5,000 tons in one shift. The mechanized bakeries produce 5.5,000 of finished production (presumably 5,000 ton), of which sixty per cent is various types of bread and 40% is <sup>macaroni</sup> ~~merino, souffle, etc.~~ dry biscuits <sup>for the army and hospitals</sup> ~~galettes, flat-bakes, etc.~~ hardtack, etc.

*Karl Marx*

Bakery shops and confectioners (excluding the ~~Karl Marx~~ confectioners factory) produce about 700 tons of various small size baker products in one shift.

Flour used in food products enterprises of the city of Kiev comes

*Kiev*

*Combine*

the river nieper. Grain is hauled to the mill by grain barges on the Dnieper River. The largest mechanized bakery in the city of Kief is the Darnitskiy Bakery - an automatic baker, producing ~~2000~~<sup>goodheit</sup> tons of finished products in one shift.

All food products enterprises operate twenty four hours a day. Bread, rolls, etc. go directly to stores which are attached to each food products enterprise. Macaroni, dry biscuits, pastry, etc. are packed and sent to warehouses for finished products which are attached to each plant directorate.

Production destined for the Army is taken selected from these warehouses directly by the military units or else is sent by special trains to the address of the military food supply bases.

Production destined for needs of the Army is accepted by military representatives. The production must meet the following standards:

Dry biscuits not over 5% moisture content, macaroni not over 9%, and hard tack <sup>(yeast)</sup> have a special <sup>"ammonium"</sup> ~~chemical~~ ~~for~~ content for long preservation. All these products can be stored for a period of 3-4 years.

In case of war, food products industries will switch over to production  
*(40% - 50% of their)*

*to* Army needs, ~~to the extent of 70%~~ miles we will ~~produce~~ for

the Army. ~~(70%)~~ In addition to grain etc. sugar beet the ~~trans-siberian~~ rayon

annually delivers to the States

Meat from the kolkhoz<sup>es</sup>, 4,000 quintals

Meat from the kolkhoz<sup>members</sup>, 5,000 quintals

Milk from the kolkhoz<sup>es</sup>, 800,000 liters

Milk from the kolkhoz<sup>members</sup>, 1,300,000 liters

Eggs from the kolkhoz<sup>es</sup>, 1,500,000 eggs

Eggs from the kolkhoz<sup>members</sup>, around 2,000,000 eggs

Vegetables from the kolkhoz<sup>es</sup>, 40,000 quintals

Vegetables from the kolkhoz<sup>members</sup>, 60,000 quintals

Hides from the kolkhoz<sup>es</sup>, 4-5,000 hides

Hides from the kolkhoz<sup>members</sup>, 2-3,000 hides

Hay or straw, 15,000 quintals

Wool, 130 quintals

The above figures are produced from memory from reports of the

Kamenskaya (relating to)  
Ministry of Procurement agent in ~~Kamenskiy~~ rayon ~~territory~~ in 1949.

Meat from the kolkhoz <sup>as</sup> ~~members~~ as well as from the kolkhozniki is delivered on the hoof to "zagotskot" points (~~agents~~) <sup>(livestock)</sup> cattle (procurement).

Procurement is carried on quarterly in the following proportions:

First quarter - 15%

Second quarter - 18%

Third quarter - 30%

Fourth quarter - 37%

From the kolkhoz <sup>as</sup> ~~members~~ of the meat delivered is beef while 40% is pork; kolkhozniki <sup>as</sup> ~~members~~ rule deliver only beef. There are <sup>(2-3)</sup> agents <sup>(in each village)</sup> for meat procurement among the kolkhozniki. These agents collect

money among the kolkhozniki <sup>as</sup> ~~members~~ for the purchase of meat at average market

prices and then purchase <sup>cattle</sup> livestock at the market and deliver them

to "zagotskot" points. The <sup>cattle</sup> check thus delivered and credited to

meat procurement from the kolkhoz <sup>as</sup> ~~members~~ is inspected by a special <sup>com</sup> ~~commission~~,

put out to feed and subsequently delivered to "zagotskot" points.

<sup>cattle</sup> Livestock delivered for meat procurement from the kolkhoz <sup>as</sup> ~~members~~

well as from the kolkhozniki must be above average in weight

and fatness; swine on the hoof must not weigh less than 30 kilogram and cattle not less than 150 kilogram. Each office of "zakusok" has attached to it special feeding points- ~~one or two in each~~ - where the cattle which has been delivered is fattened and then sent to the Darnitskiy and the Kharkov meat combines (mystry kombinaty). These meat combines process the meat into various meat products (sausages, <sup>tallow</sup> fats, hams, etc.). ↙

A special dry sausage which can be stored and preserved for several years is prepared for the Army.

In addition to the total amount of meat delivered to the Government (about 9,000 quintals in all) about 1,000 quintals of meat additionally is procured in the rayon by the system of government purchases. These purchases are made by the "rayon consumers union ("rayon sovzus")"

MILK The kolkhoz and the kolkhoz units (<sup>family</sup> trans. note: distinction not apparent to translator. The author writes "kolkhozi i kolkhozniye khoziaistva") of the rayon deliver annually to the State more than 2,000,000 liters of milk which makes more than 3,000 quintals of butter.

The kolkhoz family units (trans. note: I presume this is the same as the "kolkhozniye khoziaistva" mentioned above and trans. private

family enterprise based on legal garden plots as well as the kolkhoz's  
dairy points) deliver their milk to ("slivnyye punkty") ("milk points") (?) which  
are present in every village. The milk is here put through a separator  
and the cream is sent to the butter plant ("maslozavod"). The butter  
must have more than a ~~three~~ <sup>3%</sup> fat content  
accepted. (fat unit - zirnecchnitsa, fat content - shirnost). If the  
milk of a kolkhoz ~~member~~ does not contain this quantity of butter fat  
then ~~the~~ must deliver butter to fulfill his milk delivery quota  
of 250 liters.

The butter manufactured by the butter plants is periodically  
(usually quarterly) sent in special railroad refrigerator cars  
(~~separately~~) to oblast' or republic storehouses. It might be noted that  
the amount of milk delivered by kolkhoz family units <sup>not</sup> is declining  
every year. This is explained by the fact that the number of cows  
in kolkhoz families is declining every year, which can be explained  
due to <sup>(and) (dual)</sup> shortage of fodder, the use of the cows for work in the kolkhoz  
as draft animals  
and milk producers.  
and the milk that must be delivered from each of them.

(28) Eggs: The raion annually delivers more than 3.5 million eggs.

The eggs are sent ~~via~~ <sup>through</sup> "rayonstroizguz" (raion industrial unions) to incubator stations, industrial centers and ~~large~~ <sup>large</sup> ~~small~~ <sup>small</sup> enterprises.

"Large enterprises prepare "elikot" (frozen yolk) powdered eggs, etc."

The whites of the eggs go to <sup>the</sup> chemical industry and ~~to~~ <sup>for</sup> medicine.

Like milk, eggs are procured by special agents (one to <sup>each</sup> village) who are in the employ of the rayon office of the Ministry of Procurement. ~~etc.~~

Vegetables are delivered according to sown acreage by the kolkhozy <sup>members</sup> as well as by the kolkhoz ~~etc.~~. The raion delivers annually to the states a total of about 50,000 quintals of various vegetables, including, <sup>as follows:</sup>

Potatoes, 25,000 quintals,

Cabbage, 5,000 quintals,

Tomatoes, 6,000 quintals,

Cucumbers, 4,000 quintals,

Onions, 5,000 quintals,

Carrots, 2,000 quintals,

~~Red beets for the table~~, 3,000 quintals

All vegetables delivered by the kolkhoz~~s~~ and the kolkhoz<sup>members</sup> go to the rayon "vegetable base" (ovosmebaza) where some of them are processed. ~~subject to processing.~~ The cucumbers, some of the tomatoes and the cabbage is salted, a certain percentage of the tomatoes (about 50%) is used to make tomato sauce (~~Please, note: maxy this is a guess~~) author says "tomidor" - tomato - is used for the preparation of tomato - also given as ~~tomato~~ in the dictionary. A soviet must be consulted for the answer for this one). Other vegetables are sent to industrial centers or oblast "vegetable" bases in ~~a~~ unprocessed form. Potatoes are almost entirely used in distilleries.

Hides and wool are delivered through the procurement office of rayon consumers union<sup>sent</sup> and are returned to the appropriate factories for processing. The procurement office of the rayon consumers union purchases, contracts, etc. procures, in addition, a number of other food products, vegetables and other raw materials. These offices purchase meat, milk, eggs, wool, hides, etc., etc. as a stimulus to suppliers a number of scarce types of goods from the rayon consumers union are.

These offices also procure meat, milk, eggs, vegetables issued, metals and other raw materials through a system of purchase and contracts, releasing certain scarce consumer goods from their inventory.

(30) THE ANIMAL FARMING PROBLEM. In connection with the increase in the number of head of cattle on the volnozy and the inclusion of all the land of the kolkhozi in the system of crop rotation, the fodder problem

<sup>(the)</sup> ~~member has assumed~~  
of kolkhoz and kolkhozni~~is~~ is vital importance. The kolkhoz~~s~~ of

Kamenka  
the ~~Kazanskij~~ rayon toward the end of 19~~49~~ possessed the following  
quantities of livestock:

Cows, 1800

Working oxen, 3,000

calves,

~~Young h.~~, about 10,000 (~~including working teams 1,000~~)

Horses in all, 2,500

Sheep, 4,000

Swine, about 30,000

Poultry, about 50,000

also

If we take into consideration cattle belong to the kolkhoz <sup>members</sup> ~~their~~

the number ~~is about~~ will be increased to more than 7,000 head.

~~This number of head of cattle is an estimate prior to the fulfillment of the animal husbandry development plan and therefore will almost~~

be doubled, particularly for cows, horses and team oxen, when the plan for the development of animal husbandry has been completed.

*These figures will be*

due to the fact that not a single kolkhoz in the raion has pasture land (grazing in the forest has now been forbidden) the fodder problem for

kolkhoz<sup>es</sup> members almost insoluble at the present time, kolkhozniki is ~~most difficult and almost impossible a solution~~

<sup>in part</sup> to the present day. For example, the Chikpev kolkhoz annually gathers 220 quintals of ~~meadow~~ hay, 220 quintals, sown grass ~~the best varieties~~

~~transliterated as follows~~ (lucerne, sainfoin, clover) 100 quintals

(1400 quintals of) (9,000 quintals of) (and 600 quintals of) spring straw, ~~1000 quintals~~ winter straw, ~~9,000 quintals~~ Various types

of chaff, ~~100 quintals~~ out of this amount the kolkhoz delivered 280

quintals of hay to the State, used up 200 quintals for fodder during

the summer period and <sup>by</sup> spring there remained 540 quintals. ~~(2)~~

<sup>total</sup> out of the ~~overall~~ quantity of 10,500 quintals of the straw and 600

quintals of chaff, 3,000 quintals were paid to the kolkhozniki <sup>members</sup> for their

work-day units, 300 quintals went into construction (fixed into clay

~~for~~ bricks) and for roofs of kolkhoz and kolkhozniki <sup>members' buildings</sup> structures, 300 quintals

went for the school and 300 quintals for the assistance fund (fund

<sup>m</sup> poneschi).

Thus there remained about 5,000 quintals for feed and ~~for seedling~~ <sup>litter</sup>

or quantity of crude fodder (which is considered the basic supply)

(2) does not receive any fodder from the kolkhoz except chopped straw which is issued to the kolkhoz ~~member~~ <sup>as a part</sup> of the straw he has earned. ~~since he uses~~ <sup>member</sup> his straw for food and for fodder the kolkhoz ~~does~~ not have enough of it for both hi self and his cow. Only in spring time when the cows of the kolkhoz ~~members~~ are used in planting work do they receive ~~anything~~ <sup>any fodder from the kolkhoz</sup> and during this period they are given 30 kilograms of silage and 20 kilograms of chopped straw. The in my kolkhoz fodder lastest until June some kolkhoz <sup>kopievskiy</sup> (the ~~kopievskiy~~ "N. Vayn kolkhoz and the "Lenin" kolkhoz) zhizn" ~~and Lenin~~ Raitorodskiy (and others) are borrowing straw from other kolkhozes as early as March in order to feed their cattle until the new harvest.

In addition to rough or crude fodder the kolkhoz processes 600 tons of silage and 0.5 kilograms of concentrates per working cattle and 1.5 kilograms per horse.

I did not take into consideration root plants (corneploid), about ~~2,000~~ quintals and (unfaidly ~~to~~ <sup>was</sup> "spuszczanie" or ~~spuszczanie~~ ~~silage~~ Russian and transliterated "silom" which are which are almost entirely expended by spring.

of the kolkhoz~~s~~ in the rayon. Because of the general shortage of fodder and particularly concentrates, cattle of the kholkhoz~~s~~ and members of the kolkhoz~~s~~ approach springtime under normal weight (nizhesrednaya upitannost').

It should be noted that the grass field system of crop rotation will go a long way toward improving the fodder situation.

Hay and straw delivered by kolkhoz~~s~~ members of the rayon go to "zagotzeno" points (hay procurement points) or else to feeding points attached to the "zagotskot" office (cattle procurement office). "Zagotzeno" points have in storage 2,000 quintals of meadow hay in 50-kilogram compressed bales, ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ and ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ quintals of <sup>lucerne</sup> ~~hiutsern~~ hay. More than half of the lucerne hay and straw goes far to feed cattle and the remainder is kept in special haystacks ~~with dimensions of~~ <sup>40x3x6 meter</sup> (presumably meters) at "zagotzeno" and "zagotskot" points.

From all that has been said about it may be concluded that all produce, vegetables, and raw materials delivered to the state by the rayon are not kept at rayon bases and warehouses but go directly

to industrial enterprises and collect and retail trade houses.

Only grain, petroleum products and sugar ~~are~~<sup>are</sup> ~~imported~~ imported and oil association stock [zapis] <sup>and</sup> ~~obshchinas~~ and are kept ~~rayon~~ <sup>at</sup> ~~district~~ and procurement points.

(33) This question is that of provision for the population.

<sup>bread is</sup> As is well known the ~~central~~ basic source of ~~maximum~~ nourishment <sup>(government)</sup> for the peasant, worker, and employee in the USSR ~~is bread~~.

How much and from where does the kolkhoznik receive bread, <sup>?</sup> ~~for his needs?~~ In the first place I want to comment that we will be speaking of kolkhozes in the Ukraine which receive almost 3 times as much bread as do the kolkhozes of the central and western ~~regions~~ regions of the Soviet Union. ~~If we take the able-bodied population of the~~

~~kolkhozi~~ ~~family~~ less man in the kolkhoz earns an average of

250-300 work day units, the son 150-180 and adolescents 100

work day units a year, if a ~~family~~ family ~~consists~~ consists of 4-5

members, 2-3 of whom are able-bodied. <sup>5</sup>

(33) Thus each such family will earn about 500-550 work day units

a year. The average payment of grain for each work-day unit during

recent years has been 0.8-1.3 kilo. rams. Based on this such a

family receives 500-700 kilograms of grain a year from the kolkhoz.

The grain is divided into categories as follows:

Wheat or waste from wheat (otkhozy) - 0.5 kilograms per work day, or  
250 kilograms;

Rye - 0.1 kilograms per work day - 50 kilograms;

Corn - 0.3 kilograms - 150 kilograms;

Barley, millet - .1 kilograms - 50 kilograms.

In addition the kolkhozniki received from the kolkhoz 1-1.5  
<sup>members</sup>

kilograms of potatoes per work day which for one family will come

at about 600 kilograms, 2-3 kilograms of straw per work day, and

about 1 ruble in money. This is the <sup>income</sup> ~~wages~~ of an average

kolkhoz family. In addition to the income which a kolkhoz family

receives from the kolkhoz each family also has its garden plot of

0.40 - 0.50 hectares. ~~(ab)~~. Out of this quantity of land 0.10 hectares

will be occupied by the buildings and yard or garden while the rest

<sup>the family</sup>  
will be kolkhozniki truck garden. The <sup>majority</sup> of the truck gardens

will have the following system of crop rotation:

Potatoes - 0.15 hectares

Grain crops - 0.10 hectares

Corn - 0.15 hectares

Hemp - 0.05 hectares

The remaining land will be sown with beets, onions, carrots, cabbage, etc.

Harvest from the truck garden will be 200-300 kilograms of grain, 12-15 quintals of potatoes, etc.

*minus*  
From this amount a kolkhozniy must deliver to the government:

60-70 kilograms of grain, 150 kilograms of potatoes. Thus the overall annual income of the kolkhoz family will be:

Grain - 730 kilograms

Potatoes - 20 quintals

Straw - 15 quintals

Money - 500 rubles

In order to pay his income tax of 700-800 rubles his meat procurement quota of 40 kilograms (400 rubles), his state loan of 300-400 rubles culture<sup>tax</sup> ~~some~~ ~~not trans. note: I guess, the "soian work is "kul'tsvor"~~

insurance, etc., the kolkhozniki <sup>member</sup> is obliged to sell part of his grain and

potatoes on the market. Therefore the grain that remains for a year

for a family of 4 people is 500 kilograms and potatoes - 15 quintals.

~~I must take into consideration the seed grain, bran and ~~the~~ milling charge~~

~~and~~ note: the expression seems to be "cartsevoi stor" then this figure

~~becomes~~ becomes 400 kilograms. In view of the fact that the kolkhozniki <sup>member</sup>

gets no fats of any kind, he must have 1 pood of grain a month for each

person, ~~or~~ 50-60 kilograms of grain for a family of 4 members. Then

quantity of grain ~~which~~ is only enough for 6-7 months and the

rest of the time the family must eat potatoes. I also neglected to note

that the kolkhozniki <sup>member</sup> must use part of the grain for his cow or other

animals if he has them. The kolkhozniki <sup>member</sup> must buy wearing apparel and

fats on the market, ~~which~~ also demands money. The average consumption

of produce by a kolkhozniki <sup>member</sup> for one year will be:

"bread - 100 kilograms

Potatoes - 350 kilograms

Meat - 10 kilograms

Fats - 5 kilograms

(3) From what has been said above it can be concluded that the kolkhozniki <sup>member</sup>  
 has only enough produce to "exist" ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~but~~ if we consider also the  
 fact that almost half of these families have no men, ~~then~~ the situation  
~~produced now~~ is even worse. For this reason it is not astonishing that  
 the kolkhoz <sup>peasantry</sup> is very willing to abandon the kolkhoz and get  
 into industrial work. In case of crop failure the kolkhozniki <sup>member</sup> has no  
 grain reserves at all and is obliged to go hungry.

I neglected to comment that ~~market~~ market prices are the following:  
 Flour from wheat - 45-50 rubles a pood  
 Rye flour - 35-40 rubles  
 Corn - 30-35 rubles a pood

The urban population, workers and employees are better fed than  
 members  
 the kolkhozniki for they use more meat, fats and other produce which  
 the kolkhozniki <sup>member</sup> is considered a luxury. ~~If~~ If we take 100 rubles  
~~a month~~ as the average wages of a worker ~~then~~ this will at least  
 permit him to live much better than the kolkhozniki. <sup>member</sup>

~~The urban population purchases produce in stores and markets~~

The urban population buys its produce in stores and about 25-30% of

its vegetables, fats, meat and dairy products at markets.

The population ~~from~~ <sup>in</sup> small towns buys almost all of its food - 50-55%

from the market. Periodic crop failures are reflected immediately

on kolkhoz markets on food products at ~~that time~~ <sup>(such times)</sup> are also in short supply in stores.

In making a general conclusion about the food problem of the USSR it can be said that in case of a war and the draft of men into the Army and the mobilization of ~~animal~~ <sup>motor transport</sup> the kolkhozes will very shortly be unable to maintain a normal level of production. This

would <sup>mean</sup> curtailment of sown acreage in the kolkhozes of exchange of goods between city and village and a no less than ~~two-fold~~ <sup>50%</sup> lessening of consumption of food ~~products~~ by the population. (2)

HUMAN RESOURCES  
World War II

The consequence of the war - the recruitment of the male population into industry and P.O. Schools, Army drafts - left the kolkhozes almost completely deprived of ~~male~~ <sup>men</sup> population. The shortage of male manpower

is felt not only in kolkhozi but in any branch of production in the

USSR. If we take statistical data of the Chapaev kolkhoz and the

rayon as a whole the picture will be as follows:

Total number of family units in the kolkhoz - 327

Total population (approximately) - 1,300

Total number of men - 277

Of which, men of over 10 - 63

Invalids of the first and second group - 31

Attached to industry or PZO schools - 56

In military service - 23

Present in the kolkhoz - 55

Of these ~~able~~ <sup>able</sup> to military service - 52

Adolescents of 10-17 including those in school - 50

Total number of women - ~~520~~ 570

Women over 55 - 120

Women from 16-55 - 355

Invalids and sick - 20

Children of 10 and under - about 300

Girls of 10-15 - 90

Total members of families without men, i.e. head of the family -

125

Annual birth rate - .13

Death rate - 5

These figures for the rayon will look about as follows:

Total population of the rayon - 115,000

Of which men - 25,000

Men in this number of 60<sup>(and more)</sup> - ,000

Invalids of the first and second category - 2,000

Employed by industry or the government - 3,000

In FSO schools - 3.5,000

In military service - 2,500

Adolescence of 8-16 - 4,000

Present in kolkhozi - 1,000

Total number of women - 51,000

women over 55 - 14,000

women from 16-55 - 35,000

Invalids and ill - 2,000

Annual draft into army - 250-300

(38) From the above figures it will be apparent that men are the main laboring force in the kolkhozes, ~~they~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~mainly~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~main~~ work done in the kolkhozi.

Even in spite of the shortage of male workers in the kolkhozes voluntary-compulsory recruiting of kolkhoz <sup>members</sup> for work in industry is still continuing. (39) Every year the rayon receives a manpower recruitment quota of 400-500 men for work in industry. This quota is not always fulfilled since rayon management ~~can not have any~~ <sup>has nothing</sup> ~~appreciates~~ thing to gain by fulfilling the quota and ~~now~~ <sup>is entirely different</sup> the manpower situation on the kolkhozes.

However, the <sup>with</sup> There is entirely different situation in the recruitment of young men for trade schools and TAO schools for this is carried on as a most important civic-political campaign. ↪

The recruitment of ~~young men~~ is not based on voluntary procedures but is carried on forceably. Recruitment is based on two men for every 100 population which for the rayon is 2300 men.

If course if there are no young men subject to being drafted into FZO schools then this figure will be smaller.

The young men of the Kamenskij raion go to the two year railway school at Shevchenko Station, the school of miners in the ~~city of~~ city of Dnepropetrovsk, chemist and electricians school in the city of Slaviansk, etc. The course of study in FZO schools lasts two years, while in trade schools it lasts 6 months.

*Students of*  
The contingent of men studying in trade schools, railroad schools, and FZO schools is the labor reserve of the Soviet Government. Mainly boys and girls of 14 years and up in age who for one reason or another quit school and ~~are~~ working on kolkhozes are taken into these schools.

*FZO*  
The main additional source for filling up the schools, is young people on the kolkhozes.

The FZO schools as a labor reserve, permits the government to carry out territorial redistributions of labor reserves in connection with new (territorial) distributions of industry.

In filling up trade schools and FZO schools those rayons which have

(1) a surplus of young men send them to ~~the~~ rayony where there is  
In fact, there  
a manpower shortage. Engineers and ~~technician~~<sup>as</sup> - pedagogy are trained  
in a number of institutes and teknikums as instructors in FZ schools  
and trade schools. The main subject of study <sup>at</sup> in FZ and trade schools  
~~trainin~~<sup>is</sup> practical production instruction. In addition a number of socialized  
and general subjects are included in the curricula of the schools.

These schools also teach military subjects, political studies, ~~fixxat~~  
~~education~~<sup>physical</sup>  
~~trainin~~, military drill, marksmanship, etc. Military subjects in FZ  
schools are taught by reserve officers who work as military instructors  
in the schools.

It is apparent from the curricula of the FZ schools that the  
students receive not only socialized training but also military and  
general education courses. More young men from the kolkhozes some-  
time come to FZ schools with a 3-4 <sup>years of</sup> education than finish the FZ  
schools with knowledge equivalent to those finishing a 7-year school.  
Thus, the FZ schools are not only a source of labor reserves for the  
Soviet Government but also a source of literate and trained soldiers  
for the army. (2)

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS (Spetsotdyely)

The only special department in the Kamenskiy raion is in one ball-bearing plant in the city of Kamenka. This bearing plant belongs to the Ministry of Machine Building (mashinostroeniya) of the USSR and it manufactures roller bearings. The plant works three shifts and has a total of about 1,500 employees.

The "special department" in this plant is headed by the chief of the special department (nachal'nik spetsotdyelya) and his assistant, both of whom are officials of the MGB. These officials carry out the following work:

Compilation and development of the mobilization plan for the plant; this enterprise

Supervision and records for all mobilization reserves (zapasi) of the enterprise;

Security clearances;

Checking the reliability of all persons starting to work in the enterprise as well as those already employed there;

Organization of the guard for the plant and particularly for the

mobilization stocks (mobzapasi), as well as organization of fire entries, etc.

Fire sentries, etc.

These officials coordinate their work very closely with the military commissariats.

Other "special departments" known to be in the city of Kiev at the aviation plant ~~in~~ <sup>impl</sup> Bozhenka Trunze Ulitsa. This plant turns out various aircraft parts for rocket airplanes (2). The plant employs about 2,000 people and in addition to the "special department", there is a military aviation representative <sup>with</sup> ~~is~~ the rank of Air Force colonel.

There is also a special department in the Kiev "len-uznye" plant which turns out ~~military~~ <sup>naval</sup> river vessels.

These "special departments" at the present time exists only in important industrial enterprises which in one degree or another are connected with the production of military articles. Many enterprises which at present are on peacetime production will be militarized in case of war and will have "special departments". At the present time mobilization plans for ~~these~~ <sup>such</sup> enterprises are kept in military commissariats. (2)

In making a general analysis of work being carried out by the government of the DDR both in the economic and political field it can be concluded that all these enterprises are directed toward the accumulation of ~~state, raw~~ material and food reserves for the state also preparing the population and the entire national economy for the preparation of approaching conflicts.